For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair; colder; northwest winds,

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PROTECTION FOR DENBY.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON ORDERED TO PEKIN'S SEAPORT TOWN.

Marines to He Landed and Marched to Pekin to Protect Our Legation in that (11) -The Order Sent to Admiral Carpenter Last Week, but It Patted to Beach M m, as He Had Left Shanghat for Nagasaki, Where a Mecond Message Reached Ittin Yosterday-Pears that the Marines May Be Harassed in the March to Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.- The State and Navy Departments are apprehensive that the situation in China is very grave, and have determined to mobilize the entire Asiatic squadron at some point near Tien-Tein in order that marines may be landed to afford protection to American lives and interests near the points of the threatened outbreaks. Orders were issued to-day to Admiral Carpenter, commanding the station, to gather his fleet at Taku, and there land marines to guard the Legation at Pekin and the Consulate at Tien-Tsin, and other cities where a large number of Ameri-cans reside. Admiral Carpenter's delay in proceeding to Chinese waters was due to the failure of a cablegram to reach him. which was sent the middle of last week. This ossage was sent under the belief that the Baltimore, his flagship, was at Shanghai, but today it was returned as undelivered. The Baltimore, it seems, left the day before the message was sent, and yesterday reached Nagasaki, where a second message was waiting, instructing Admiral Carpenter to lose no time in getting as near Pekin as possible. The Admiral has replied that the Baltimore will leave this afternoon for Taku, the nearest point to Pekin that she can reach, and that orders have been sent the Charleston, Concord, and Petrel to join the flagship there. A detachment o mbably 150 or 200 marines will be marched the distance of seventy miles to the American legation in Pekin, and there wait orders from Minister Denby. Tien-Tsin will also be guarded a detachment of sailors and what marines are left from the fleet.

The distance from Nagasaki, where the Baltimore received the last cablegram from Secre-tary Herbert, to Taku is about 700 miles, and under fast steaming should be reached early on Tuesday. The seventy miles from there to Pekin can be covered, it is believed, in about four days more, so that the Legation should receive a strong detachment, adequate for any ordinary protection, by the end of this week. Much alarm is felt in naval circles here for the safety of the marines on the march to Pekin. The country through which they will have to pass is said to be populated by bands of marauders and desperate Chi-nese, who would not healtate to attack the ore's men, if an uprising has occurred. Two hundred marines would be able to cope but the chief danger lies in the fact that when Pekin is once reached all source of supplies will by cut off, and their ammunition may be ex-

The agreement made early in the war between the four great powers, by which citizens are to receive the protection of any of the other powers, when necessary, may result in a cooperation of the entire naval force in Chinese waters to

afford ample protection to all foreigners.

The British fleet is known to have been in the icinity of Taku for some days, and it is believed that all legations have given ample warning to to the governments, and that instructions have been given the fleet commanders similar to those sent yesterday to Admiral Carpenter. There is much regret that the American display is not larger, and many people here believe that steps should have been taken weeks ago to insure a proper representation, in order that every safeguard could be give to our consular offices along the vast seaboard of China. Our fleet now consists of the Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Petrel, and the old side-wheeler Monocacy. Of these vessels the last three can go up the Chinese rivers, on account of their light draught, to a point where Pekin or Tein-Tsin could be reached by short

on account of their light draught, to a point where Pekin or Tein-Tsin could be reached by short marchea. Pekin is eighty miles from taku, and Tein-Tsin a little nearer. Taku varies was made, it is now believed, in not having the entire fleet in Chinese waters since the fall of Port Arthur. The Baltimore has remained for the greater part of the time at Shanghal or Nagasaki, where no possible good could be accomplished. All other powers have had their war ships at convenient points, where prompt assistance could be given their legations. Mr. Gresham, it is understood, would not accept the advice of Secretary Herbert, who held that the ahips should be near Waku, but who declined to act except upon the request of the State Department. War ships, when desired for the protection of American interests, are invariably ordered from place to place at the request of the Secretary of State, who applies to the navy, setting forth for what work they are wanted. If the Secretary of the Navy, however, believes that the presence of a naval vessel is demanded by any trouble likely to arise, he acts without waiting for the State Department, but when two countries are at war the movements of vessels are practically directed by the Fresident and the State Department, through the head of the Navy Department as a medium of communication.

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dent and the State Department, through the head of the Navy Department as a medium of communication.

Since the declination of Japan to accept the mediation of this country, there seems to have been an amount of overconfidence on the part of the State Department in the safety of our efficients at Pekin and other points, which has led to inaction in regard to the proper distribution of our war ships, Our policy in this respect is conspicuous, naval officers assert, in comparison to the readiness with which England and France have mobilized their great fleets. Instead of abandoning Corea, where it is said there is no possibility of further trouble or danger to our interests, we have maintained two ships there for the last six weeks, when they should have been elsewhere. Other countries have been careful to maintain their vessels in the vicinity of Port Arthur, or near by, where there was a possibility of danger to consultar offices, and as close to Pekin as they could go.

No further messages were received to-day from Minister Denby, which leads Mr. Gresham to believe that he is still at Pekin, and that there has been no decided change in the situation. If an emergency had arisen, and the asfety of Americans at the capital required their departure for some other town, it is believed that he would have promptly notified the authorities in Washington. The fleet now in Chinese waters will be airengthened in three weeks more by the arrival of the Detroit, now on her way from the Mediterranean. No other vessels, however, are likely to be ordered out for the present.

Officers of the navy who have seen service in

vessels, however, are likely to be ordered out for the present.
Officers of the navy who have seen service in China wish now that the President had granted the request of Admiral John C. Walker, who desired the command of the station when the war first started. Walker, it is said, saw that there was going to be work for the navy, and wanted the opportunity of directing the course of naval policy. Admiral Carpenter is said to be an officer of little experience in affairs where discretion and promptness of action are demanded. He is easily flurried, and is not the cool, daring officer that Walker is, and if he does not make a bungle of this affair a good many officers say they are mistaken in the man. For years the havy has never been represented on this station by a fleet commander who possessed the great judgment of Admiral Walker.

JAPAN MUST ACT QUICKLY.

She Must Harry if the Intends to Attack Pekin Before Winter Sets In.

LONDON, Dec. 2. The Times correspondent in Chifu telegraphs: "All traffic to the northward will cease in ten days, and the Japanese will have to be quick if they intend to attack Pekin in 1894. It is re-

they intend to attack Pekin in 1894. It is reported that the next attack will be made upon Weihalwei, but Gen. Chang, a brave and a competent officer, commands the defence of this stronghold, and he is assisted by several foreigners.

"A Chinese refugee from Port Arthur says that six Generals had equal commands in the defence, and all fought bravely, but their plans lacked combination. Hence the defent. Two dienerals assayed, one to Chito, where he is in his likely that they will be behinded.

"Part of the Jaganese first was lately at Weihalwei, but has since departed. The Chinese

fear that if peace be concluded now the dis-banded troops will plunder the whole country within their reach.

"The last reliable report is that Japan in-formed the United States Minister that she was willing to negotiate if China would sue for peace, China has done this; therefore an armistice is probable." probable."
The Times hears from Kobe: "The Government has published a statement that Commissioner Detring was not properly accredited by China to negotiate for peace, and that China must accredit a high official with complete powers."

SHR STILL LOVES FRED. Prison Bars Cannot Kill Pauline Mallet's

Pauline Mallet is still in jail, and as much in love with Fred Stein as ever. When seen yesterday it was evident that her first night behind the bars had not been an easy one. Great dark rings were about her eyes, showing that she had

had little sleep.

It was only when her dear Fred's name was mentioned that she brightened up, and then she was her own self again. Her cheeks would flush, her eyes brighten, her whole body quiver with suppressed excitement as she would mur-

mur ecstatically:
"Dearest Fred, how I love him." Her uncle, whose name she still refuses to give, did not respond in any way to the telegram

she said she had sent him. Nor did the Steins send any word or make any endeavor to help her. During yesterday afternoon, however, a young man called to see her, who said that he had known her from her childhood.

After a long talk with her he left, saying that he would return to-day and help her during the examination. Before going he told Mrs. Lynch, the police matron, that Pauline came of very

the police matron, that Pauline came of very good people in Hoboken. Her father was dead, but her stepmother was still living, though not in that place.

He said that Pauline was a girl of brilliant mental qualities, well educated, and refined, and to his knowledge she had never shown any signs of dementia of any form. He did not give his name, nor would Miss Mailet tell it.

Pauline showed yesterday a curious mixture of indignation at some of Mre. Stein's statements and a desire not to contradict her former employer in any way. She denied that she had been discharged for sending that "fatal letter" to her Fred.

"I stayed out all one night in a newspaper office, she said, "telephoning to every part of the city trying to find Fred, who, I thought, was writing the personals to me. Mrs. Stein discharged me for that, thinking I had been doing wrong. Oh! if Mrs. Stein had only let me expiain to her that Wednesday night she put me out of the house. Then this horrible thing would not have happened, I am sure. I did not mean to annoy her. I went to the house only four times.

"I did not walk up and down in front of the

would not have happened. I am sure. I did not mean to annoy her. I went to the house only four times.

"I did not walk up and down in front of the house much. Some evenings when I had leisure I would attand at the corner of Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue and watch for Fred to come. Other times I would go over to Seventy-third street, behind the Dakota flata, where there is a vacant lot, and look and look and look at the house and at the lights in the windows, thinking I might make out Fred's shadow. If I had met him, I should not have dared to speak to him: I only wanted to see him and know that he was alive.

"Perhaps he didn't write the personals his mother said he didn't, because he was out West, and if she said so it must be true. But I know some things they aren't aware of. Some weeks ago a man came to me and said he had written all the letters in reply to my personals. I suspected a trap, and didn't believe him. I asked him for his address, which he gave to me, and I immediately wrote a letter to him. It came back to me with the words 'No such address' stamped on it."

"Who laid the trap, do you think?"

me with the words 'No such address' stamped on it."

"Who laid the trap do you think?"

"I know, but I can't tell, because the Steins have been so kind to me. They think I'm crazy, but I'm not, and that's all I shall try to prove in court to-morrow. As to the rest, I am guilty, I suppose, and I don't care what they do with me. I have disgraced myself, my friends, my family by my foolish actions, and I'd just as lief go to the Tombs as not. I have no other place to go. I suppose I'm a vile, despicable, lost, crazy woman, but I love Fred, who is better than 10,000 Christians."

A Mrs. Foster, who visits prisons a good deal, has interested herself in the case, and has promised to do her best to have the girl discharged and to find a home for her.

made hard times in Denver I have never hesi-tated to acknowledge my full share of responsibility. It is no wonder that every gambler in Denver, every pimp and prostitute, every confidence man, bunco steerer, and thief joined the

Denver, every pimp and prostitute, every conndence man, bunco steerer, and thief joined the
'Redeemers' to redeem the State from Populist
misrule, and furnished money and men and women to colonize the city with fraudulent voters
in the interest of the Republican party.

"The Protestant religious element of this
city, represented by its Doctors of Divinity, by
the Y. M. C. A., and the W. C. T. U., protest
against the protection of the gambling business
by the police on the ground that gambling is
immoral. My own action as Governor was not
based upon any such consideration. I suppressed it simply because it was contrary to law.
The religious sentiment of Desver may be correct in opposing gambling and lewdness in the
city, but they have been exceedingly tardy in
their manifestations. They were all arrayed
against me in my attempt in 1893 to remove
Martin and Orr. Commissioners who were conniving with the gamblers.

"The Populist State administration, the Fire
and Police Board, and the Chief of Police will
continue to enforce the Populist policy to close
public gambling houses and shut up whiskey
saloons on Sunday and after midnight, not in
consequence of the rather late but loud outcries
of the Denver Doctors of Livinity, the Young
Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Prohibitionists, or
any other class of people whatever, but because
it is a duty imposed on us by the law."

IT WAS NOT A RAILWAY STATION. Got Into a Police Station by Mistake, and Stayed There.

William Nelson, aged 22 years, of Tarrytown, and Harold Smith, aged 24 years, of Dobbs Ferry, came to town on Saturday to see the football game. They spent nearly all the money they had in celebrating Yale's victory, and then walked over to High Bridge to catch a train to their respective homes. They mistook the Police station for a railway

station, and insisted that Sergeant Monyhan should sell them two tickets for Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry.

"This is not a railroad station. You are a block away from the depot," the Sergeant told them.

block away from the depot," the Sergeant told them.

"Oh, what are you giving us? What are you wearing that cap for if you are not the ticket agent?" one of the youths asid.

The Sergeant explained that the cap was part of his police uniform, but the youths refused to be convinced.

"We're no jays. Nobody but a ticket agent would west all that gold trimming and as usly a badge as you've got on up our way," said the spokesman of the convivial strangers.

The indiguant segreant ordered them out. They refused to go, and threatened to report him to the railroad officials. Finally they became so boisterous that they were locked upon charges of intoxication.

They were arraigned before Justice Divver in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. They had sobered up during the night, and said that their combined capital, although only sixty-five cents, would be sufficient to pay their way home if they were allowed to go. Justice Divver discharged them.

A HORSE BUNS FIFE MILES.

to Chambers Street. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon James

SUNDAY AND THE SALOON.

VARIOUS OPINIONS EXPRESSED FROM THE PULPIT.

Dr. Reinnes Would Prefer a French Sun day to a Purttanient Sabbath-Dr. Wilson Says Certain Pulpiteers Can Do the Bevil's Work Without His Aid-Br. Duf field Recalls One of the Feats of Herenies,

The impossibility of a Puritanical Sabbath and the justice of making the day one of wholesome recreation for the workingman were the subjects of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance's sermon yesterday morning at St. Mark's Church. The title of the sermon was "The Sunday Question Again," and Dr. Rylance took as his text Colossians it., 16: "Let no man judge you in meat for in eating) or in drink or in respect of an holiday or of the Sabbath."
"The Sunday question," he said, "is again in

debate. The subject never remains long at rest, the labors of our religious teachers and lawgivers failing to give us social peace. Other Christian nations, older in political experience than we are and wiser in the methods of morally manipulating vast communities of men and women, get along, free in the main from serious friction, upon terms of compromise in their legal regulations as to Sabbath observances Loudon, to wit, which is positively the most gloomy Sabbatarian community on the face of this earth. To be out in the London streets on Sunday is gloomy in the extreme. I have wandered about the streets of that city on Sunday looking for a restaurant and been unable to find one open. I applied to every policeman I passed one open. I applied to every policeman I passed and not one could direct me to a restaurant. I had finally to go to a large hotel in order to get dinner. Now London allows her taverns open an hour or two after divine service on Sunday and an hour or more in the evening. People who want their pots of beer may get them in those intervals. That is compromise. The people of London wisely saw that absolute prohibition could not possibly work, and by means of this compromise London gets along in the matter.

tion could not possibly work, and by means of this compromise London gets along in the matter.

"I am fain to hope," he continued, "that the outcome of the struggle between the old orthodox conservatism and the progressive liberalism of our time will be the adoption of a more rational, more humane, and more truly social order than has hitherto been known on the face of the globe. The day of rest will never be lost, but the Sunday of the future will be a very different day from the Sabbath of the Puritans. That is gone out of Christendom never to return, and I have no lament to make over the loss. The Puritan Sabbath had never any root in right, reason, or in Christian Scriptures, it was an extravagant but temporary eccentricity of religious opinion and feeling, the origin of which can be easily accounted for. The first Protestants made too free with the Lord's Day, confounding it with the multiplied festivals of Romanism, whereupon came the Puritan reaction. No sane man will insist to-day upon a literal compliance with the requirements of the Fourth Commandment.

"If the day of rest is to be commended to the workingmen it must not be made a day of gloom, nor be hedged about with unreasonably rigorous restrictions. Children should be trained to love it, and not dread its appearance as the saddest day of the soven. But how grievously the day has been perverted by church rulers! Multitudes of good people are looking on the Sabbath day as at enmity with all recreation and cheerfulness. For my own part, I confess I would rather have a French Sunday than a Puritanical Sabbath."

At this point Dr. Rylance left his notes and said:

"The rich man may stock his capacious cellar with the choicest wines, so that on Sunday he may enjoy them, but if the workingman sends

"The rich man may stock his capacious cellar with the choicest wines, so that on Sunday he may enjoy them, but if the workingman sends his pitcher for beer to the only place he can possibly get it, that is a Sabbath profanation. My dear friends, you cannot deal with society on such unequal terms. Limit the nefarious traffic, rather than attempt to suppress it altogether. Let us not be stupid, but reasonable and forbearing. Lock up the saicons, all the salcons, on Sunday, place a sturdy policeman at the door, so that not even a mouse can get in, but also lock up the bars in your clinbs end hotels. Make your law, but apply it impartially. It is on account of partiality that there is so little respect for honesty in this community to-day." Clear legislation should not be tolerated.

deal, has interested herself in the case, and has promised to do her best to have the girl discharged and to find a home for her.

DENYER'S GAMBLING HALLS.

Gov. Waite Tells in Characteristic Fashion

Why He Keeps Them Closed,

**DENYER, Dec. 2.—Gov. Walte has replied to the petition of the bankers and business men to have the gambling halls reopened. He says in part:

"To compel the gambling halls of Denver to remain closed is without doubt detrimental to some of the business interests of Denver. To the extent that the suppression of gambling has a litally. It is on account of partially and it is so little respect for honesty in this community to-day.

"Class legislation should not be tolerated. Masses have been allenated from the churches because preachers had two gospels, one for the seause preachers had two gospels, one for the sunday, but it the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country profanation for the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The rich may enjoy the free air of their country with the poor man avail himself of a street car on that day it is desecration. The

Nazareth were with us to-day in the altered condition of the nineteet a century. He would say like things in rebuke of our Christian Pharisaism."

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last night the Rev. Dr. J. A. H. Wilson delivered a sermon on "An Hour in Judge Hogan's Court." He said in part:

"A matter of public interest recently drew me to the Jefferson Market Police Court. I found Justice Hogan presiding, and he invited me to a seat on the bench beside him. And vesterday I divided my time between Justice Hogan's and Justice Woorhis's courts. I want here and now to say that I saw nothing in any case to impress me unfavorably. Each Justice manifested both painstaking patience and kindness in each case that I saw. I should say that Justice Hogan is a strict constructionist, while Justice Hogan is a liberal constructionist, requested to be sent to the Island for the winter and was so sentenced for four months, and then came the said procession of unfortunate women in every stage of ruin, all charged with drunkenness or worse, but drink played a conspicuous part in every case. Then came the saideat case I ever saw. A weeping mother brought a child of fifteen to consign her to the Gerry society, while at the bar atood three Italians under the most awful of charges. As I looked into their brutal faces and upon this child, can you wonder that I felt slad to be a native of that section of our country in which they could not hive twenty-four houses with such a crime upon them, and where, if they by any miracle escaped the summary execution of aroused citizenship, the legal penalty would be death?

Br. Wilson spoke of the several cases he had observed on Saturday and continued:

"All this has been said to show you that trong drink in some form figures conspicuously in almost every case. I could not but think this city sells license to nearly 10,000 at heart crimin

going to win, but suppose its. We are this side has but a contemptible following led by a few cranks, it is radiant with the incan-descence of righteousness.

As a prolude to his sermon the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, at the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning spoke of "The Sunday Salaron"

As a prelude to his sermon the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, at the First Fresbyterian Church, pesterialy morning spoke of "The Sunday Saloon."

"When Hiercules tussled with the hydra his difficulty arose from the fact that he could not cut off its heads as rapidly as the monster could grow them." Dr. Duffield said. "Hercules finished the dragon by following amoutation with cautery. We are seriously debating whether, instead of completing the work of the ballot by applying the searing froms of rigid enforcement of the law, we should not rather medicine the wounds that have been inflicted and still the growlings of the hurt beast by a liberal dose of scothing syrup. To isgalize a Sunday saloon trade in the interest of civic purity might at any time be not unjustly deemed proposterous. "The single target at which the ballots of "The single target at which the ballots of

The single target at which the ballots of

"The single target at which the ballots of November's election were volleyed was a governmental system that would have been an impossibility but for the saloon. The saloon is the lair of the Tiger. Wounded with sore smiting he has sunk into its cavernous recesses to recruit, and sends forth his wailing petition that the hands which clubbed him well high unto death should brew ellairs for the recruiting of his strength. The suggestion is characteristic it is a deft flank movement to rob the conquerers of the fruits of their victory. The weikin has been enging with plaudits of our deliverance from the rule of wrone, but the worst tyranny is run rule. The call has been sounded to reform the battle line for an assault upon bossism, but there is no been so had as farchus Woe to the community which he seduces into trusting its wilder neck into his collar. Shame on the community that permits its life to be definited into paradity, the tokens of his malignant lordship as deer rations of civic honor?"

LAWYER WINSLOW KILLED, He Fell from a Seventh-story Window of

W. Rodman Winslow, a lawyer and business man, whose office had been for several years at 132 Nassau street, met his death yesterday morning by falling from a seventh-story win-dow into the courtyard of the Sevillia apartment hotel at 117 West Fifty-eighth street. He struck on his face upon the stone pavement, and died instantly. His skull was crushed badly, and several other bones were broken.

Mr. Winslow had been out of health for the past few months, being troubled with indigea-tion and occasional attacks of vertigo. Frequently of late he had passed restless nights, and his ill health was becoming apparent from his looks. Saturday night, however, he had apparently slept well until morning.

Shortly before 8 A. M., Mrs. Winslow awoke and noticed that her husband had left the bed. At that moment she heard him raising the window in the corridor next to the bedroom, and heard him cry as he fell. She ran to the window, and, looking down to the court below, saw her husband lying on the pavement, clad only in his

nightgown.

It is supposed that he had awakened feeling faint, and had gone to the window for air. The effort of raising the window had brought on vertigo, and he had lost his balance.

Mrs. Winslow's screams soon aroused the other tenants, and one of the women on the same floor hastened to her and drew her away from the window. Other tenants whose win

same floor hastened to her and drew her away from the window. Other tenants whose windows open on the court had heard her husband's body strike the pavement, and the entire house was thrown into excitament.

A hall boy who saw what had happened ran to the office of the hotel with the intelligence, and Dr. William A. Ewing of 154 West Fifty-eighth street was summoned. Dr. A. Strong, the family physician, arrived later. They could, of course, do nothing.

Mr. Winslow's body was carried into the hotel, and Mrs. Winslow, almost hysterical with grief, remained with it until Deputy Coroner Weston arrived, saveral hours later. After examining the body and hearing the circumstances, Dr. Weston gave a permit for the removal of the body. It was taken in charge by Sexton Irving of All Angels' Church, Eighty-first street and West End avenue, of which Mr. Winslow was a venue.

Mr. Winslow was a Harvard man, and came to this city about fifteen years ago from Bibany. Although a lawyer he was not in general practice, but engaged in the business of lossning money, chiefly upon chattel mortgages. He built up a business of considerable size, and at the time of his death occupied three offices in the Vanderbilt building with a force of clerks.

In the summer Mr. Winslow engaged in the hotel business at Lake George, and, with his wife, actively managed the Mohican House, of which he was the proprietor. His hotel was a sort of hobby. He is said to have lost money in its management, but his love of outdoor life and desire to be surrounded by his friends induced him to continue it.

It was a fad of his to dress himself in an imitation of the Indian costume, with the symbol of the Mohican tribe on his breast, and this fact gave the impression to some that Mr. Winslow was eccentric. In nothing else, however, did he show any eccentricity. Aside from a fondness for the theatre, he was a man of almost ascetic habits.

Mr. Winslow was 46 years old, and is reputed to have been wealthy. He had been married about ten years. He left no children

THE FELLOWS HEARING TO-DAY. Maybe the Five Will Disclose Their Secret and Make New Charges.

Fulten McMahon and his Committee of Five, whom he calls the "poor little brownles," may call in the concentrated thoughts which they have had chasing Gov. Flower all over the State and aim them at ex-Senator John J. Linson, the referee appointed by the Governor to hear the proof of the charges brought by the brownies and their allies, the German Kobolds, against and their allies, the German Kobolds, against Col. Fellows. The beside will take place in the old General Sessions building, beginning this morning. On the original charges of the brownies, which consisted in allegations that certain prisoners for housicide in the Tombe had been kept there long periods of time without trial, the only proof that can be given is a transcript of the records in the caase. But there is talk of other charges. Mr. Welling of the Committee of Five said to The Sun reporter:

"The complaint is cleverly drawn, and there is provision made for the letting in of any number of charges other than those specified." What those additional charges will be nobody but the Five and Mr. Pryor once said, "it is probable they never will be known," It is believed that all the evidence in support of both the Five's charges and the charges made by the German-American Reform Union will be heard before Col. Fellows begins his defence. The old story that Col. Fellows was to resign and the possibly Recorder Smyth would be appointed in his place was circulated again yesterday. Col. Fellows, it is positively known, will not resign.

NOVELL MEMORIAL ELEVAL

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A NOVEL MEMORIAL FUND.

To Furnish School Children With Spectacles in Memory of Br. Faul Hoffman.

Friends of the late Dr. Paul Hoffman.

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Friends of injuries received by being knocked down by a Broadway cable car, have decided to raise a fund in his memory, to be called the Hoffman Spectacle Fund, its object being to provide apectacles for school children who need them and whose families are not able to furnish them. The projectors of this novel memorial fund are Dr. Frunkel, Dr. Hoffman's executor; Miss Lawrence, daughter of Judge Lawrence, and Miss Julia frichman Principal of Grammar School 77.

Br. Hoffman becams especially interested in the subject of defective eyesight among pupils in the public schools, and in 1801 he resolved to devote the proceeds of certain literary labors to the providing of eyeglasses for children whose parents, either through poverty or ignorance, neglected to promure them. Upon the recommendation of their respective teachers, many children have been thus benefited. It is designed to raise \$200 or \$1000 annually for the spectacle fund by subscription, in amounts of 25 or 50 cents of \$1. A blank form of subscription is now being circulated among the children whose late of the gold standard have so far been a positive detriment to the cause. With the fear of populist rule removed and the silver question disassociated from that cause the third for free coinage can be made clean and distinct."

KOLB'S PARTISANS DIFIDED. and Miss Julia Richman, Principal of Grammar School 77.

Dr. Hoffman became especially interested in the subject of defective eyesight among pupils in the public schools, and in 1801 he resolved to devote the proceeds of certain literary labors to the providing of eyeglasses for children whose parents, either through poverty or ignorance, neglected to produce them. Upon the recommendation of their respective teachers, many children have been thus benefited. It is designed to raise \$200 or \$300 annually for the spectacle fund by subscription, in amounts of 25 or 50 cents or \$1. A blank form of subscription is now being circulated among the children in the schools.

STATION M'S WINDOW SMASHED. The Giass Breaker a Youth Who Evi-dently Intended Robbery.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night Policeman Thayer of the West 152d street station, while standing at Amsterdam avenue and 157th street heard the crash of smashed glass, and saw a slight figure running away. The policeman grabbed the stone thrower, and set out to

man grabbed the stone thrower, and set out to find where the glass had been smashed. He dis-covered that a hole as large as a man's head had been made with a stone in the plate-glass front of Station M of the Post Office, located at 1,965 Amsterdam avenue.

The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he said, between sobs, that he was Robert Chester, aged 1d. Neitner the Sergeant nor the policeman could induce the last to give his ad-dress. Charles Depperman, superintendent of Station M, appeared as complainant against the boy.

On the way to the station house Chester told the policeman that he thought no one would be in the Post Office, and that he expected to find some money in the drawers. The police believe he had an accomplice, although the lad declared he had none. A charge of attempted burglary will be made against him this morning in the Harlem Police Court.

AFTER GETTING A SQUARE MEAL The Tramp Tried to Rob the Good Samurt-

the hotel by a tramp, who told such a utiful tale of hunger that Mr. Edwards felt compelled to take him to a neighboring restaurant and buy him a square much.

The man secured to enloy his repast, and Mr. Edwards sat by and enjoyed the feaster's enjoyment.

Edwards sat by and enjoyed the feasier's enjoyment.

When the two men went out they got engaged in conversation. Mr. Edwards was pleased by the man's intelligence and conversational powers. When they reached Fourteenth arcest and University place the stranger grabbed Mr. Edwards's gold watch and chain and ran off.

Mr. Edwards gave chase, shouting "Stop thief?" He was leard by Park Policeman James (Coghlan, who joined in the pursuit. At Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street Coghlan overtook the fugitive and placed him under arrest. He gave his name as John Daley, and 40, but would give no address. He was locked up in the West Thirdish street station. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

CONGRESS ON HIS HANDS.

THE THIRD AND FINAL SESSION BEGINS AT NOON TO-DAY.

Programme of Business in the House Han Been Arranged by the Commuttee On Hules-Important Bills on the Calendars Besides the Poppus Tariff Bills,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, -At 12 o'clock to-morw the Fifty-third Congress will begin its third and final session. In the House the attendance of members on the opening day is not expected to number much more than a quorum. Besides listening to the reading of the message of President Cleveland, it is not likely that anything else will be done to-morrow. The House may hear the announcement of the death of the Hon. Myron B. Wright, latea Representative from the Fiftsenth district of Pennsylvania, who was reelected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and died four days after the election.

No programme of business has been arranged by the Committee on Rules. Mr. Outhwaite, one of the majority members of the committee had not arrived in the city yesterday, and Speaker Crisp and Mr. Catchings had not consulted the minority members, Messrs, Reed and Burrows. A meeting of the committee will be held after the adjournment to-morrow, and they will doubtless agree upon some line of action.

Among the bills that are likely to come up are the Nicaraguan Canal bill, and the bill to permit railroad companies to pool passenger and freight business under regulation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The con-tested election case of Williams versus Settle from the Fifth North Carolina district, which was postponed from last session by agreement, will also be brought up, but the results of the late election have divested it of interest. Aside from the regular appropriation bills, therefore, there is not much business in sight that is likely to receive final or decisive action.

Chairman Sayers of the Appropriation Committee says he will have the Pension and Appropriation bills on the calendar of the House early in the week, and that if no other more important business presents itself for consideration the House will send them to the Senate before the week closes. The Pension bill is now ready to be reported, and the final meeting of the subcommittee having in charge the Fortifications bill will be held at 11 A. M. to-morrow, at which time Gens. Schofield and Batcheller will be

time Gens. Schofield and Batcheller will be present for examination. Gen. Schofield is President of the Ordnance Board and Gen. Batcheller has submitted some estimates for work at Fortress Monroe.

The Senate calendar contains 145 bills and resolutions that have been reported by committees, many of them measures that are of great importance, and which will be urged for action as soon as the Senate can emerge from the inertia which always characterizes the beginning of a session.

sreat importance, and which will be urged for action as soon as the Senate can emerge from the inertia which always characterizes the beginning of a session.

Most important among these, from a political point of view, are the four so-called "poppun" tariff bills sent over from the House at the close of the last session and reported favorably to the Senate on Aug. 20. Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Harris of the Finance Committee have said that they intended to call these bills up, and especially the Sugar bill, at the earliest possible moment, but it is not likely that they will urge them during the first week.

As it now stands on the Senate calendar, the House bill providing for free sugar was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty of 40 per cent, on all sugars. The House bill providing for free coal was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty of 40 per cent, on all sugars. The House bill providing for free coal when imported from any country that levies a duty on American coal, this being understood to be directed chiefly against Canada.

The House bill admitting fron ore free was reported by the Senate Finance Committee without amendment, but the fourth bill, as to free barbed wire, was reported by a substitute providing for the free admission not only of barbed wire but of the materials which might enter into its composition.

In view of the recent complications at Bluefields, Mr. Morgan will take the earliest opportunity to bring to the attention of the Senate his bill relating to the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, which he reported to the Senate as long ago as April 14. This measure is bound to be the cause of much discussion, and Frye. There is thought to be but little doubt that it will pass the Senate, but its fate in the House is in doubt.

The House bill to establish a uniform system of bankrapter, which was favorably reported to

Many of Them Bo Not Approve of His Inauguration of Himself. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.-The city is very

quiet after yesterday's dual government inauguration. Neither Governor has been seen on the streets to-day. Kolb's advisers' meeting. called for last night, amounted to nothing. It is now evident that a serious breach has occurred in the Populists' ranks over Kolb's inaugura-tion. He consulted few of the leaders of his

tion. He consulted few of the leaders of his party before announcing his determination to be sworn in, and they feel that it is not their fight. Not one-tenth of the Founist members of the Legislature lent their presence to his inauguration or listened to his address. Most of them acknowledge they do not favor the inauguration scheme.

Another meeting has been called for to-morrow, at which it is hoped to patch up differences and determine upon a future course. Kolb will send a message to the Legislature scon, insisting that they pass a fair election coutest law. He will also give certificates of election to the four or five contestees for seats in Congress from this State, hoping that the Republican majority there will seat the contestants, and thereby recognize his credentials. The future conduct of the leaders of the movement is hot known, and Kolb himself probably cannot foretell it. Kolb went to Birmingham this evening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.- By direction of the President, Secretary Lamont has made an order Hotel was walking on Broadway about 614 of the army, and directing him to take station in Washington city, awaiting the further station city and city awaiting the further station city and city awaiting the further station city awaiting the station city awaiting the further station city awaiting the further station city awaiting the station city aw of the army, and directing him to take station in Washington city, awaiting the further orders of the department. It is understood that Gen. Swaim will be passed on the retired list on the 17d inst., when he reaches the age of 62 years, and that in the mean time leave of absolute will be granted him.

tien David it. Swaim was appointed Judge Advocate-tieneral by President transled in 1881. In 1884 he was court martialled upon charges growing out of transactions with a firm of stock brokers and suspended for ten years. During this time he has resided quietly in this city.

Tammany's Scason of Snows

This is the season of anows in the calendar of the Tammany Society, and the first moving of the society for the season will be the T.m. many Hall to night. Referring to a similarity of the calcudar, a member of the calcularity said last night.

If the cen a season of frost for Lammany Hall for a month.

SUGAR REFINERS AT WORK. More Than 1,300 in the Havemeyer Sugar House Last Night.

Between 1,200 and 1,300 men returned to work in the Havemeyer refineries in Williamsburgh last night after an enforced idleness of four days. The first or early night shift, numbering more than 600 men, began work at t o'clock, and at midnight the late shift resumed so eager were some of the men to get back that they were at the refinery as early as 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with their dinner pails. Some of them were accompanied to the refineries by their wives and children. More than fifty machinists began work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and as there were other employees around at that time waiting to go back, they

also were put to work. Nearly all of the men who gathered in the afternoon waiting for 6 o'clock were Germans, They sat on the stoops of neighboring factories and of the sugar house. Some of them volun-teered to go to work before 6 o'clock, but few of them were allowed to enter. Shortly after 5 o'clock the men began to form in line at the South Third street and South Fourth street en-trances to the refineries. A few minutes before 6 o'clock the doors were opened and all the men

passed in.

The South Fourth street and the South Second

The South Fourth street and the South Second street sugar houses were lighted up from top to bottom. Just before midnight the late shift appeared and were passed in. The day shift will return at 6 A. M. to-day. A watchman said last night that from what a foreman in a mixing department had told him during the day, steady work was assured for all winter.

"There is very little sugar on hand," said the watchman. "and for more than a week orders for sugar have accumulated. In fact, there was exarcely three days supply to fill orders on hand when the order came to shut down. Machinists and mixers as well as charcoalers went to work early this morning, but most of the men came at 6 o'clock to-night. All of them were anxious to get back. They are scattered through different parts of the buildings. Work will be continued night and day, from what I was told to-day."

At midnight the Havemayer refuseries segmed

day."
At midnight the Havemeyer refineries seemed to be in full operation. At the Mollenhauer refinery, at South Eleventh street and Kent avenue, which is not controlled by the trust, work was going on last night as usual, and according to the employees, there will probably not be a cessation of work for some time.

The Brooklyn Cooperage Company, at North Sixth street and Kent avenue, which supplies the Havemeyer refineries with barrels, began active work last Saturday.

SHE DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH. The Priest Had Just Sald: "No Man Knows

the Hour When the Lord Cometh." ALBANY, Dec. 2 .- "The Uncertainty of Life" vas the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Father Fidelis Voigt, in the Roman Catholic Church of "Our Lady of Angels" to-day, and while the priest was in the midst of his discourse the subject of it was exemplified in the death of Mrs. Peter Bechel, who was present at mass. Father Voigt had just uttered these words; "No man knows the hour of the day when the Lord cometh," when the woman fell back in her seat as though in a faint. Father Gehring, a Franciscan priest, went to her side, and realizing that she was dying, administered the sacrament of extreme unction, while the congregation repeated the prayers for the dying. A physician had been called, and he, on arriving, pronounced life extinct. The woman had been to confession on Saturday, and intended to receive the eucharist yesterday morning. Death was due to heart disease.

Father Voigt, after the dead woman had been carried from the church, spoke feelingly. He said that all should take to heart that which they had witnessed, and should lead such lives as to be ready to die at any time. The gospel of the day was on "the last judgment," and was read by the preacher before he began his sermon. ciscan priest, went to her side, and realizing

TOWED IN STERN FIRST. New LONDON, Dec. 2.- The Fall River schooner Julia A. Warr, Capt. George D. Warr, master, was run into on Long Island Sound, within five miles of East Cornfield Light, at 1:30 o'clock this morning by the propeller Pequot of the Providence line. The Warr was struck on the port side of the bow, just aft of the knightheads. The Pequot was bound from New York

HER COTTON ON FIRE. The Steamer Starlight Puts Into St. John's

with a Blaze Aboard, ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—The British steamer Starlight, of West Hartlepool, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, cotton laden arrived here this afternoon with her cargo on fire. She left Galveston fourteen days ago and coaled at New-

Mrs. Parkburst's Mother Bead. Nonthampton, Mass. Dec. 2.—Mrs. Philina N. Bedman, aged 77, welcow of Luther Bodman and mother of the wife of Dr. Charles H. Park-hurst of New York, died here this afternoon of anodes.

THE MRS. WHITE MYSTERY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FLIRTATION, MARRIAGE, DEFOTION, NEGLECT, AND DISAPPEARANCE.

No Trace of the Young With Since Nov. S-Grave Accusations of the Husband by Her Mother and Slater in Court-Her Father Says She Surely Would Return to Her Child If She Were Alive-An Investigation-Complaint Against the Police

The case of Mrs. Minnie Ellen White, the wife of William E. White, sergeant of Company D. Forty-seventh Regiment, whose disappearance on Nov. 3 has been something more than a nine days' wonder in that part of Williams-burgh in which she lived, presents features common enough in many respects, but ending with something that may or may not be real tragedy. It is a tale of flirtation, of hasty marriage, of alleged neglect and privation, and finally of mystery. Mrs. White has lived a great deal in her life of less than twenty years. She has been married and divorced and married again. She has a child nearly four years old, Her first husband has been convicted of bigamy, and has served time for it. Her second husbane



has been arrested twice upon a charge of abane donment preferred by her, and, since her dis-appearance, has been accused by her mother, open court, of her murder. These are the salient points of the tale; the rest is the story of thousands of girls of her class who form the acquaintance of boys and young men in the streets adjacent to their homes, who go to thestres and dances and picnics with them, who own no parental authority, and who live their lives out before they reach years of discretion. Michael McGinley, Minnie White's rather, is

70 years old now and palsied, but he has been a good workman in his time, and has laid by money. He has had two daughters and one son, and of the girls he has always been particularly proud. They were pretty young girls, nearly of an age, with blue eyes, light curly hair, and tall, slender figures. As they grew to young womanhood he watched them with a deting eye. A stationary engineer himself, with few advantages, he determined early that they should have the best education he could afferd. Mippia was sent to the parochial school of St. Brigid's Roman Catholio Church in this city, and later to that of St. Mary's in Williamsburgh. She afterward took a course at Wright's Business College to learn stenography. This was when she had reached the age of 15.

About this time, however, her father lost some of his savings, and Minnie, who was always a girl of spirit, determined that she would go to work and earn her own living. So she got a place in Haverman's factory in Williamsburgh, for Providence and a dense for prevailed. The steamer attempted to cross the schooner's box, but struck her. The force of the collision carried away the jibboom, brought down the foretopmast, and stove the stem hadly.

The master of the Pequot put the propellor alongside the Warr and towel the schooner into this harbor, stern first, to keep the water out. what a fine thing it was to have a "feller," and how nice it was to spend the evening at the theatre and eatice cream afterward. Minnie had always been a home body, helping her mother about the house, and knew nothing about "fellers." But now she knew nothing about "fellers." But now she began to notice that men looked at her in the streets, and that the looks carried something of admiration. The mirror by which she had always fixed her hair in her little room was a contorting thing that put her nose askew and turned her skin green, and when she bought a new one and set it up surreptitiously on her dresser she discovered what she had already begun to guess—that she was not cross-eyed and that her cheeks were not mildewed, but that the counterfeit she saw was really the face of a pretty girl.

veston fo Liverpool, cotton laden, arrived here
this afternoon with her cargo on fire. She left
Galveston fourteen days ago and coaled at Newport News. The fire was discovered on last
Friday morning in hatch 3. A careful investigation revoided the fact that a large body of fire
it under control, and the compartment was
fooded by the pumps. The ship weak once
gradually, the deck became heated and had to
be constantly flooded with water. On arriving
pipes were constructed by means of which
of unloading will begin tomorrow.

HERR MOST AS AN ACTOR.

He and the Other Amsterors is "The
Wearsers' Exthusizatedly Cherred.

FATRISON, Dec 2:—John Most and a company
of forty amaturus presented Gerhart langmann's "The Weavers' before an audience of
about 600 persons at Tran Hall to-night. The
audience cherred the characters vociforously.

At times many of them rose in their seats,
waved their hats, and shouted at the top of
If was some time, however, before the salarses,
waved their hats, and shouted at the top
of gray hard and beauded has while beard. The
was largely composed of weavers, and the fierry
words of John Most and the other across voron article. The police found for rosson to stop
the play.

Mr. Beaman Makes Nominations.

C. C. Beaman was the last speaker called on
at the dimner of the Hiack Lake Fishing Cubst
the Waiklorf on Saturday night. Mr. Heaman
is the gentleman who characterized himself as
'come-on in politics' at the first conference of
the Committee of Seventy with the committee
of other article and politics' at the first conference of
the Committee of Seventy with the committee
of other article and politics' at the first conference of
the Gommittee of Seventy with the committee
of other article and politics' at the first conference of
the Committee of Seventy painternoon. It is not
a tominities of the support of the

Anorthy.

Mrs. McGinley could do nothing for the tearful grief that overtices her. She buried her face
in her apron, and into her rocking chair and
warled. The old man was unindefinited, and
he test for a while seemed in apable of action.
He had heard of this young man McKvinie,
After long thought he came to a resolve. Old as